

POLAND A MAZE OF WAR'S RUIN

Thousands Die of Want in Waste of Graves and Trenches.

PLIGHT WORSE THAN BELGIUM'S

Forlorn Rows of Chimneys Now Loom Where Countless Villages Thrived.

Warsaw, Dec. 10.—Even more depressing than the worst parts of Belgium and East Prussia is Poland—a land of graves and trenches, of ruin and destruction, on a scale wrought nowhere else by the war. The conflict has been waged back and forth across the ancient kingdom so long that, except where the German forces have been in control for some time, the fields, barren and untilled, are scarred by miles upon miles of earthworks.

From the East Prussian boundary to approximately the old Rawka positions there is visible the maximum amount of order and peaceful quiet. At the Rawka, however, the interminable graves with their helmet-adorned crosses; the deep slashes in the earth that once were trenches, but now are the temporary "homes" of countless refugees; the mass of partly destroyed barbed wire entanglements, and the succession of burned and ruined villages begin.

For miles, between Alexandrowo on the boundary and Warsaw, and between Warsaw and Lodz, the old trenches line the railroad tracks, while graves, individual and common, line the trenches. Eastward of Warsaw, however, the trenches virtually stop, for the Russians moved fast once they abandoned the capital of Poland. The trenches stop, but the devastated villages do not. They are increase in number, and there is scarcely a railroad station, and no bridges, left standing.

Russians Burned Homes.

The Poles from time immemorial have been accustomed to building their thatched cottages—huts would be a better word—close together. Accordingly, it was necessary only to set fire to one structure to burn them all down. In consequence, countless villages have been reduced to forlorn rows of chimneys, each being of brick and stoutly built, have resisted the flames.

Unlike the cities of Poland, the country seems to have been stripped of young men. One sees little else than peasant women, barefoot, ill clad, who struggle under burdens of wood through the mud, and who generally avert their eyes as strangers pass.

The Germans, partly for their own benefit, partly to give employment to the Poles, have done much to put the notoriety had roads into shape. They have also altered the railroad tracks from the Russian to the German gauge—a stupendous work, for all the main lines are the double track.

On August 28 the Russians evacuated Brast-Litovsk, after causing damage estimated conservatively at \$100,000,000, with dynamite that probably cost many hundreds of thousands of rubles.

Germany Crossed as Fire Raged.

While three-quarters of the houses of the city still burned the Germans moved in across pontoon bridges hung over the Bug River, and one week later Graf W— arrived with the German Emperor's commission as military governor.

He and his subordinates have since that time been working approximately eighteen hours a day to bring order out of the chaos that they found. Order they have achieved, but it will take years to rebuild and reconstruct the city—probably the strongest and most important fortress which the Russians possessed.

As was almost universally the case in Poland, the civil population had been taken along Russianward by the retreating army. But almost before the Germans could commence work of reconstruction forlorn detachments of the former population began to straggle back into the city. The refugees for the most part were Jews, who had been hiding in swamps. Many of them were sick, and before order had been restored thousands of them died of malignant diseases.

Graf W— proceeded with an iron

URGES AMERICA TO FORGET PAST

Continued from page 1

ject a little further along when he says:

"The immense majority of the American people do not appreciate the importance of this war for the future of the world. Beyond the Alleghenies the war is much less important than it is on the Atlantic Coast. It takes less attention and occupies less place in the newspaper than it does in the intellectual life of the people."

Regrets Lack of Appreciation.

"This judgment seems severe to me. If it is true, I regret it profoundly. He continues:

"There are some millions of Americans who have no more interest in this war than had several millions of the English people at the time of the American Civil War. The Tribune warns the English people that it will be an inexcusable and fatal error on their part to persist in the belief that the American people accept the dictum that England is fighting for civilization and for the future of the human race. Many Americans think so, and their views are constantly published in England, but they are only a small minority of all Americans, and their sentiment cannot prevail over the masses of the people. There is not enough sympathy for the cause of the Allies in this country to compel the President to deal gently with the British."

"I thank the good American journalist for speaking frankly, and hope that he will permit me to be equally frank. Perhaps he has said I accept as true—not that I have made a personal inquiry, but because I have lived long enough in the United States, of which I well remember the hospitality, so that my judgment inclines without hesitation to confirm his."

"Forget the Wrong."

"England has done much more than to be unfriendly to America in the War of Secession. She struggled with

hand. The robber bands that lurked in the alleys of the city were gradually cleaned out. The returning inhabitants, if healthy, were put into camps in the surrounding country, and sternly denied access to the city.

Officers Lived on Pickled Pork.

For four weeks Graf W— and his officers and soldiers lived on pickled pork, and ate their evening meals by the light of candles stuck in wine bottles. Eventually they were struck by their moths. To remain in Brast-Litovsk spelled starvation, for every bit of food had been carried away or burned.

Two days before the evacuation of Brast-Litovsk, Grand Duke Nicholas is reported to have declared that the fortress never would be taken.

When the Russians decided to leave Brast-Litovsk they systematically destroyed it, but one of their forts. They then went apparently from house to house, squinting petroleum and gasoline over everything, and then setting it afire.

While Graf W—, a major general, took charge of the purely military operations of Brast-Litovsk, Captain Giesevius, in peace times professor of economics in the University of Göttingen, was installed in the city as head of the so-called "Etappen district," a section that includes most of Brast-Litovsk, but also the surrounding country.

From Brast and started little colonies whose members soon were engaged in thrashing out the grain and harvesting the potatoes that were all but rotting in the ground. A part of the food for the homeless and foodless fugitives has been supplied in this way.

Under Captain Giesevius's direction the houses of Brast have been in a measure straightened up and the streets have again been made as nearly passable as their impossible pavements and mud holes allow.

GREEK FLAG STOPS SUBMARINE ATTACK

Ioannina Fired On in Home Waters—Thessaloniki, Hurt in Storm, Due Tomorrow.

The Christmas hurricane which has delayed all ships making this port in the last few days did even more serious damage to the Greek liner Thessaloniki than was reported by wireless on Friday. When the Stampalia, of the Veloce Line, arrived yesterday Captain Lavarello told how he stood by the crippled Greek ship through Wednesday night as she wallowed in a mountainous sea, with her boiler room flooded and her engines almost entirely out of commission.

If the wind had not turned by Thursday morning, said Captain Lavarello, "I'm afraid the Thessaloniki would not have survived another day." The Greek ship has about 200 passengers on board and is now proceeding to port, with her crippled engines making about nine knots. She is due tomorrow.

The Ioannina, of the Greek Line, arrived yesterday. She, too, was delayed by the hurricane and did not go to the assistance of the Thessaloniki because she could not have taken her sister ship in tow on account of a shortage of coal. When Captain Ioannina heard that the Stampalia was standing by he continued on his course.

Captain Hajapis reported that a submarine had fired on his ship about eighty-five miles off Kalamata, Greece, not long after she had left Piræus. The under water craft pursued the Ioannina for a considerable distance before firing a shell, which fell about fifty yards to starboard. Captain Hajapis stopped, but the submarine disappeared as soon as it got close enough to recognize the Greek flag. The captain could not tell whether the submarine was Austrian or German.

MARYES HOSTS IN PETROGRAD

United States Ambassador and Wife Entertain Americans on Christmas.

Petrograd, Dec. 25.—Christmas was quietly celebrated by the American and British residents of Petrograd, with many gatherings at various homes. George T. Marye, Jr., the American ambassador, and Mrs. Marye entertained several American and Russian guests at a dinner at the Astoria Hotel.

Preparations are in full swing among the Russians for their Christmas festivities, thirteen days hence.

Other women's appeals containing such phrases as "yellow curs" have been criticised as abusive and not likely to be productive of results.

Recruiting sergeants are distributing bills and canvassing personally. Street cars covered with hunting and carrying bugle bands traverse the streets offering "a free trip to Europe." At every convenient stop men in khaki invade the nearby crowds and try to get men to board the car. There are also automobile parades, with plenty of vacant seats for recruits.

The type of young man on whom the least impression has been made is that represented by clerks and office men. There are several patent reasons for this. One is that his sense of national duty has not been highly developed. Another is that he is accustomed to city conveniences and roughing it does not appeal to him. Or his social consciousness may be offended at the idea of becoming a mere private in the ranks.

Surprising returns are obtained among successful business men and responsible workmen. It is not uncommon to find in the rank and file of overseas battalions men who have given up positions paying \$4,000 or \$5,000 a year to serve the state at \$10 per diem and board. Among unskilled workmen there often is a desire to get into a scrap.

While Mahometan in Hungary have in the past enjoyed full liberty of conscience, they were deprived of certain civil rights which functionaries of other recognized creeds exercised. The bill now before the Diet effaces some of these disabilities automatically as soon as it becomes law, while others are removed by express provisions, as was done in the case of the Mahometans of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Hungary Considering Bill to Allow Mahometan Teaching.

Budapest, Dec. 25.—The Moslem religion will be legally recognized in Hungary if a bill introduced by the Hungarian Minister of Justice is enacted into law by the Hungarian Diet. The bill was presented to the house recently, and there is no question that it will be acted upon favorably.

In addition to giving the Moslem religion every right enjoyed by any other recognized faith in Hungary, the proposed law will also permit the teaching of Mahometan dogma and the founding of Moslem religious institutions so far as they are not in conflict with the existing laws.

Spends Holidays Winning Labor Over to New Plan.

London, Dec. 25.—In England David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, is the chief figure for the moment. This is no holiday period for him, as he is in the midst of the most important work of persuading the trade unionists to consent to his scheme of "labor dilution."

Yesterday he visited the St. Notch factory, where his scheme is already in operation and where further developments, in this direction are in contemplation, it is stated. "Mr. Lloyd George's party was much impressed with the efficient manner in which the women, introduced under the dilution scheme, were already executing useful work on machines."

National Congress Discusses Government Policy in Secret.

Paris, Dec. 25.—The Socialist National Congress opened here to-day. Its deliberations were behind closed doors. Jules Guesde, minister without portfolio in the French Cabinet, and many Socialist members of the Chamber of Deputies were in attendance.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS GATHER

NO XMAS FOR LLOYD GEORGE

NO APPROVALS

NO EXCHANGES

A Collection of About One Hundred

Women's Tailleur & Fur Trimmed Suits

Formerly up to 45.00 15.00

Two or three suits of a kind assembled from the regular stock. Made of broadcloth or gabardine, strictly tailored or trimmed with fur.

Women's Tailleur Suits

PLAIN OR FUR TRIMMED

Formerly up to 49.50 20.00

A number of desirable styles in broadcloth and gabardine.

Women's Velvet Suits

TRIMMED WITH FUR

Formerly up to 75.00 35.00

Made of velvet or velvet corduroy with skunk or seal trimming.

Women's Costume Suits—Only One of a Kind

Some Original Paris Models and Exact Reproductions

Formerly Now

Tollmann 3 Piece Suit.....375.00 50.00

Premet Gabardine Suit.....250.00 50.00

Jenny Velour Suit.....350.00 50.00

Silk and black Krimmer.....175.00 50.00

Brocade, satin & white Fox.....175.00 75.00

Faille silk and Skunk.....150.00 85.00

Satin and Angora Wool.....210.00 85.00

Matelasse and Velvet Suit.....250.00 98.50

Three Piece Plush Suit.....175.00 89.50

Paneda Velvet and Beaver.....195.00 98.50

Plush and Cloth Suit.....175.00 98.50

Burgundy Velvet & Mole Suit.....210.00 98.50

Black Satin & Skunk Suit.....175.00 98.50

Satin and Beaver Suit.....175.00 98.50

Green Velvet & Beaver Suit.....185.00 98.50

Velveteen & Beaver Suit.....185.00 98.50

Velvet & Sable Squirrel Suit.....195.00 110.00

Black Satin & Beaver Suit.....210.00 150.00

Wine Satin and Mole Skin.....205.00 150.00

Castor Velvet and Seal.....205.00 150.00

Brown Satin and Seal.....350.00 150.00

Blue Satin and Seal.....185.00 98.50

Women's Coats

PLAIN OR FUR TRIMMED

Formerly up to 29.50 16.50

A variety of styles in checks, mixtures, broadcloth with fur collars and corduroy with fur collars.

Fur Trim'd Velveteen Coats

AFTERNOON MODELS

Formerly up to 75.00 45.00

Russian flare types, high funnel collars of nutria, and other fashionable furs.

Women's Coats

& BROADCLOTH EVENING WRAPS

Formerly up to 49.50 25.00

Mixture coats, some with natural raccoon collars. Also broadcloth evening wraps in pastel shades.

Women's Evening Wraps

LUXURIOUSLY TRIMMED

Formerly up to 195.00 98.50

One of a kind in the favored shades of velvet and handsomely fur trimmed.

Women's Afternoon & Danse Frocks

About One Hundred. Formerly up to 49.50 18.50

Afternoon frocks of charmeuse, serge and charmeuse and serge and taffeta. Danse frocks of net and tulle over charmeuse in French evening shades.

Women's Formal Evening Gowns

About Twenty. Formerly up to 185.00 95.00

One gown of a kind designed in exclusive styles from the season's most costly materials.

Tailored Silk Shirts

5.50

Made of men's silk shirtings—various colored stripe effects on white grounds.

Striped Linen Blouses

5.50

Green, blue, rose and gold stripes on white grounds. Solid white collars and cuffs, edged with fluting.

Shirts of Imported Silks

8.50

Strictly tailored models of heavy imported silks in vari-hued Roman and Venetian stripes.

French Hand-made Blouses

14.50

Imported blouses of French batiste, hand embroidered, inset with filet, edged with Valenciennes.

Clearance Sale—Seven Hundred Pairs

Women's Walking & Dress Boots

Discontinued Lines—About Twelve Styles

3.00 4.00

Formerly 5.00 to 8.50

Show yourselves men of heart! These were the words of our preux chevaliers of the old recontres. We have made it ours to-day, and we have added to it the reason for which we aspires than for us who are above defeat and above defeat. Our pride is so great that we cannot be reached, far less passed. Let all men in all times choose for themselves their place in an immense epoch. We have chosen our place in this time beside the English, after a history written in blood—a history from which the men of the Alleghenies themselves have in some measure profited.

"Show yourselves men of heart! These were the words of our preux chevaliers of the old recontres. We have made it ours to-day, and we have added to it the reason for which we aspires than for us who are above defeat and above defeat. Our pride is so great that we cannot be reached, far less passed. Let all men in all times choose for themselves their place in an immense epoch. We have chosen our place in this time beside the English, after a history written in blood—a history from which the men of the Alleghenies themselves have in some measure profited.

"Perhaps I could in my turn write an article entitled, 'Where the Americans Deceive Themselves.' This does not tempt me now, for I see beyond the Alleghenies. Whether America deceives herself or not is more important for herself and the renown for which she aspires than for us who are above defeat and above defeat. Our pride is so great that we cannot be reached, far less passed. Let all men in all times choose for themselves their place in an immense epoch. We have chosen our place in this time beside the English, after a history written in blood—a history from which the men of the Alleghenies themselves have in some measure profited.

"I stand fast."

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To facilitate the work in raising \$5,000,000 for the sufferers from the war, kindly make all checks payable to Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer of the AMERICAN JEWISH RELIEF COMMITTEE, 52 William Street.

URGES AMERICA TO FORGET PAST

Continued from page 1

ject a little further along when he says:

"The immense majority of the American people do not appreciate the importance of this war for the future of the world. Beyond the Alleghenies the war is much less important than it is on the Atlantic Coast. It takes less attention and occupies less place in the newspaper than it does in the intellectual life of the people."

Regrets Lack of Appreciation.

"This judgment seems severe to me. If it is true, I regret it profoundly. He continues:

"There are some millions of Americans who have no more interest in this war than had several millions of the English people at the time of the American Civil War. The Tribune warns the English people that it will be an inexcusable and fatal error on their part to persist in the belief that the American people accept the dictum that England is fighting for civilization and for the future of the human race. Many Americans think so, and their views are constantly published in England, but they are only a small minority of all Americans, and their sentiment cannot prevail over the masses of the people. There is not enough sympathy for the cause of the Allies in this country to compel the President to deal gently with the British."

"I thank the good American journalist for speaking frankly, and hope that he will permit me to be equally frank. Perhaps he has said I accept as true—not that I have made a personal inquiry, but because I have lived long enough in the United States, of which I well remember the hospitality, so that my judgment inclines without hesitation to confirm his."

"Forget the Wrong."

"England has done much more than to be unfriendly to America in the War of Secession. She struggled with

hand. The robber bands that lurked in the alleys of the city were gradually cleaned out. The returning inhabitants, if healthy, were put into camps in the surrounding country, and sternly denied access to the city.

Officers Lived on Pickled Pork.

For four weeks Graf W— and his officers and soldiers lived on pickled pork, and ate their evening meals by the light of candles stuck in wine bottles. Eventually they were struck by their moths. To remain in Brast-Litovsk spelled starvation, for every bit of food had been carried away or burned.

Two days before the evacuation of Brast-Litovsk, Grand Duke Nicholas is reported to have declared that the fortress never would be taken.

When the Russians decided to leave Brast-Litovsk they systematically destroyed it, but one of their forts. They then went apparently from house to house, squinting petroleum and gasoline over everything, and then setting it afire.

While Graf W—, a major general, took charge of the purely military operations of Brast-Litovsk, Captain Giesevius, in peace times professor of economics in the University of Göttingen, was installed in the city as head of the so-called "Etappen district," a section that includes most of Brast-Litovsk, but also the surrounding country.

From Brast and started little colonies whose members soon were engaged in thrashing out the grain and harvesting the potatoes that were all but rotting in the ground. A part of the food for the homeless and foodless fugitives has been supplied in this way.

Under Captain Giesevius's direction the houses of Brast have been in a measure straightened up and the streets have again been made as nearly passable as their impossible pavements and mud holes allow.

URGES AMERICA TO FORGET PAST

Continued from page 1

ject a little further along when he says:

"The immense majority of the American people do not appreciate the importance of this war for the future of the world. Beyond the Alleghenies the war is much less important than it is on the Atlantic Coast. It takes less attention and occupies less place in the newspaper than it does in the intellectual life of the people."

Regrets Lack of Appreciation.

"This judgment seems severe to me. If it is true, I regret it profoundly. He continues:

"There are some millions of Americans who have no more interest in this war than had several millions of the English people at the time of the American Civil War. The Tribune warns the English people that it will be an inexcusable and fatal error on their part to persist in the belief that the American people accept the dictum that England is fighting for civilization and for the future of the human race. Many Americans think so, and their views are constantly published in England, but they are only a small minority of all Americans, and their sentiment cannot prevail over the masses of the people. There is not enough sympathy for the cause of the Allies in this country to compel the President to deal gently with the British."

"I thank the good American journalist for speaking frankly, and hope that he will permit me to be equally frank. Perhaps he has said I accept as true—not that I have made a personal inquiry, but because I have lived long enough in the United States, of which I well remember the hospitality, so that my judgment inclines without hesitation to confirm his."

"Forget the Wrong."

"England has done much more than to be unfriendly to America in the War of Secession. She struggled with

hand. The robber bands that lurked in the alleys of the city were gradually cleaned out. The returning inhabitants, if healthy, were put into camps in the surrounding country, and sternly denied access to the city.

Officers Lived on Pickled Pork.

For four weeks Graf W— and his officers and soldiers lived on pickled pork, and ate their evening meals by the light of candles stuck in wine bottles. Eventually they were struck by their moths. To remain in Brast-Litovsk spelled starvation, for every bit of food had been carried away or burned.

Two days before the evacuation of Brast-Litovsk, Grand Duke Nicholas is reported to have declared that the fortress never would be taken.

When the Russians decided to leave Brast-Litovsk they systematically destroyed it, but one of their forts. They then went apparently from house to house, squinting petroleum and gasoline over everything, and then setting it afire.

While Graf W—, a major general, took charge of the purely military operations of Brast-Litovsk, Captain Giesevius, in peace times professor of economics in the University of Göttingen, was installed in the city as head of the so-called "Etappen district," a section that includes most of Brast-Litovsk, but also the surrounding country.

From Brast and started little colonies whose members soon were engaged in thrashing out the grain and harvesting the potatoes that were all but rotting in the ground. A part of the food for the homeless and foodless fugitives has been supplied in this way.

Under Captain Giesevius's direction the houses of Brast have been in a measure straightened up and the streets have again been made as nearly passable as their impossible pavements and mud holes allow.

URGES AMERICA TO FORGET PAST

Continued from page 1